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Christian Education Magazine

COLLEGE DAY

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Christian Education Magazine

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Loyalty Oaths For Teachers

MUCH CONTINUES to be said and written concerning loyalty oaths for teachers. Voluminous arguments pro and con are hurled at us from platform and press. Eighteen states in recent years have passed laws limiting the freedom of teachers in the pursuit of their duties and the year 1935 saw such laws proposed in no less than twenty additional commonwealths. A total of twenty-two states and the District of Columbia now have some form of teachers' oaths. The subject is slated for further agitation during the forthcoming legislative season.

Academic freedom is more than a mere catch-phrase. It is a deep-seated tradition in all of education and, because of its consonance with the earliest American ideals of liberty, it is peculiarly strong in its hold upon the education of this country. The classroom has, from time immemorial, been regarded as the teacher's castle and our one demand of the occupant has been that he should seek to discover the truth and to impart the same to his pupils.

How well our teachers have performed in this regard in the past is at once attested by the progressive mental attitudes of American citizens in general, by the intelligent patriotic loyalty which through the years has characterized the rank and file of American people, and by the rapid strides our nation has made in growth and in world leadership. Too much cannot be said of the influence of teachers in producing these conditions. Dr. George S. Counts, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in speaking recently before the National Council of the Social Studies in New York City, declared that the teachers of this country approximate the ideal of 100 per cent Americans more than almost any other occupational group.

In some states where legislation has been enacted or where agitation has been fostered on this subject the attack has been directed against all teachers regardless of the type of school in which they were employed. In many other states, however, teachers in Church and Independent Schools have found themselves in a relatively favored position. In these states they find themselves peculiarly untrammelled, as compared with their colleagues in State schools, in their enjoyment of academic freedom and in their employment of unbiased efforts to discover and teach the truth.

Regardless of the range of the attack, however, or of the variety of types of schools whose teachers are made victims of loyalty oath requirements,

the entire effort to muzzle the processes of education seems to CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE to be unjustifiable and ineffective.

It is unjustifiable in the light of American ideals and practices. It is inconsistent with the time-honored and time-tested American tenets of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. The present trend is not warranted by our history in general or, as suggested above, by the record of American teachers in particular. Moreover, the barring of frank and constructive criticism is in effect closing the door to progress, placing a taboo upon all suggestions for improvement. It is a glorifying of the present as the ultimate desideratum toward which all past ages have been moving and to which all future ages shall look in awe and admiration.

The ineffectiveness of this manner of dealing with teachers is at once apparent. In the first place, teachers resent this encroachment upon their rights and object to having their profession singled out for such legislative attention. It is conceivable that many of them, though intensely patriotic, may as a matter of principle subscribe to the oaths under some degree of duress. At best such a procedure cannot but contribute to a bad morale in pedagogic ranks and to a consequent lessening of educational efficiency. At its worst it may actually and logically engender the very attitudes which the oaths are designed to obviate.

In the second place, the ineffectiveness of such oaths is apparent because acts of duplicity, when resorted to between enemy nations or their citizens, are considered wise and honorable strategy. If, therefore, a teacher is committed to a hostile or jealous power or to a disloyal and seditious movement in this country, it is but reasonable to suppose that such a teacher would willingly perjure himself to advance the evil or unpatriotic ends in which he is concerned.

In the third place, the thoughtful person cannot but see in this legislation an example of the familiar poetic adage, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." A recent issue of the *New York Times*, over an extended write-up of a national educational gathering, carried the significant headline, "'Lynch' Rule Seen in Loyalty Oaths" and one of the speakers in that meeting was quoted as saying, "There are those who think they can lynch an idea with a sudden statute. These lynching parties rely on smothering; but you cannot violently smother ideas—they escape or explode in revolution. The only way to defeat an idea is to dissolve it with a better idea."

Church Colleges More Than Preacher Factories

QUITE FREQUENTLY one hears it intimated, even by intelligent persons that the sole function of the Church in the field of Higher Education is the training of its future ministers and other vocational religious workers. Sometimes it is bluntly stated that aside from the performance of that function the Church has no justification in engaging in college work. At least some of those who hold such views seem to think that the student bodies of our Church colleges today are made up almost, if not quite, exclusively of pre-theologs and prospective missionaries.

The fallacy of such reasoning and the error in such a viewpoint

do not need to be pointed out to readers of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE. It is well known to our readers that there are small nuclei of ministerial students in every church college and that our colleges rightly glory in the opportunity of training these future full-time servants of the Church. It is to be wished, in fact, that there were more choice young men in our colleges looking toward the ministry as their field of service. It is also well known to all informed persons that on the average church-related campus the lay students outnumber the ministerial candidates by more than ten to one. According to the latest Yearbook of the General Board of Christian Education, July, 1935, there were a total of 26,927 students in the colleges of our Church. Of these, only 850 or little more than 3 per cent were expecting to enter the ministry as a calling.

Great as is its usefulness in the area of ministerial training, it is in its service to lay students that there lies one of the most challenging and significant opportunities open to the Church college. By an emphasis on liberal arts education, a type of training which fits one to live as well as merely to make a living, and by a constant program of training of young people for avocational service and leadership in the Church, our Church colleges are peculiarly fitted to meet a continuing and vital need.

College Day, 1936

To SAY that the growth of interest in COLLEGE DAY since its experimental inception some two quardenniums ago and since its official recognition on the Church calendar in 1930 has been continuous is grossly to understate the facts. During the last two years, especially, the growth of interest in this annual event has, in fact, been very pronounced and churches in rapidly increasing numbers have been giving due observance to COLLEGE DAY or in its expanded form to COLLEGE WEEK.

College Rallies, promoted by colleges and Conference Boards, co-operatively, were held last year in the bounds of 18 Annual Conferences and already numerous requests have reached the offices of the Department of Schools and Colleges for the services of Staff Members in similar rallies to be held in the winter and spring of 1936.

The General Board is endeavoring, as usual, to co-operate in every way possible in the promotion of COLLEGE DAY and to that end has assembled the usual line of promotional articles which during January are channeling through the various general periodicals of the Church. It is also glad to give over this issue of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE to materials which it is hoped may be stimulating and helpful in connection with College Day plans.

In addition, a carefully prepared mimeographed manual of practical College Day suggestions for Local Church leaders is being distributed through our various colleges and through the offices of Conference Executive Secretaries. It is hoped that College Day, 1936, may be more widely observed in the Local Churches of Southern Methodism than any preceding College Day has been and that its observance may also be more effective than heretofore in the development of a closer relationship between our Church Colleges and our Local Churches.

College Day in Missouri

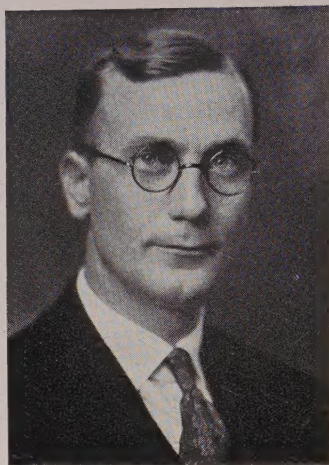
Frank C. Tucker*

COLLEGE DAY in Missouri has worked out well both for the local membership of the churches and for the college they support. The rather marked success is due in some measure to a rather unusual situation.

In many of the local churches College Day is observed in the conventional manner. This has always been joined with or preceded by "Central College Week." One week in the autumn is set apart by the action of the three conferences for this purpose. Rallies are held; zone and district meetings are held; literature dealing with the college is often distributed; members of the faculty go out from Fayette to various places and address congregations; and sermons on the college and its needs are preached.

Moreover, there is a peculiar advantage existing because there is but one college supported by the three conferences. There is, therefore, no division of loyalty, interest or support. Central College had enjoyed a popularity with Methodists throughout the state for many years before the merger. Its graduates and former students are to be found in practically every community in the state and many of these are prominent in the various professions, businesses, and vocations.

These happy circumstances have combined to give to Central College a place in the common life of our



people not enjoyed by all church related institutions.

Certain definite results are noticeable. Perhaps the most striking result is that the college has been able to maintain its large student body all through the depression years. While some other factors have aided this particular result, no small credit is due to the observation of College Day and Central College week. Missouri Methodists have been regularly reminded that Central was their own school, that it had superior advantages and offered the best of training in the liberal arts and sciences. Unquestionably many students who might have sought admission into some other school were thus directed to Central College.

College Day has created in the hearts of Missouri Methodists a genuine pride in their school, its work and its standing in the educational world. As a matter of fact, some of our best institutions, educationally considered, are church related colleges; their work being of the best and their standing of the highest order. But, we Americans are captivated by bigness. Too many Methodists have assumed that because the church college was small it was therefore somewhat inferior.

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This opinion has been challenged effectively in Missouri.

College Day has built up for Central College a quantity of good-will. A college deals almost entirely with intangibles—the fateful imponderables; and a college rests, not so much upon a financial foundation, as upon affection and respect. A school, of whatever type of control, to function at its fullest, must be thought of kindly and appreciatively by those who have no children to send to it; by those whose children will be denied a college education, as well as by former, present and future patrons. Good will is one of the intangibles essential to the life and progress of a school. It cannot be measured in terms of money, or of number of students. College Day has created appreciation of and respect for Central.

One of the strong and unvarying points of emphasis in all that has been said and done in observing College Day has been that Central is the sort of school where character is given first claim and consideration. There has been definite value in the frank and forthright presentation of Central as a Christian institution. Parents may fail by a long march in measuring up to high moral standards in their own lives; but they invariably want to send their children to a school where character will be strengthened and minds stirred with high ideals and noble purposes. In this endeavor Central, like some other schools, has not succeeded with every student. It has succeeded so well with most of them, however, that its value to character is simply unquestioned in this state. College Day has made a real contribution at this point.

The Methodists of Missouri have been made more church-college minded as a result of College Day.

More and more they are coming to see their college as the culmination of the educational effort begun in the home, carried on through the church school and continued in the college. They do not now look upon Central College as simply another educational institution owned and operated by the church which may or may not be maintained, according to whim or preference. Rather, they are more and more looking upon the college as a vital part of the church's whole program. All of them, of course, do not send their sons and daughters to this school, but many of them do believe that such a school must be maintained at highest efficiency if the church is to do its full work.

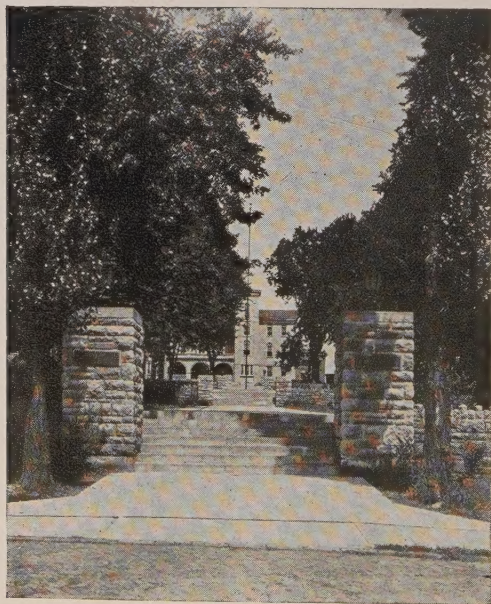
It follows that another value of College Day has been in the creation of an intelligent judgment as to the place and power of the church related school in the general framework of modern education. All education under one single control would be dangerous to American life. Neither the state nor the church should have the whole responsibility of providing the means for an education to the college-age youth of the day. Such a condition would be bad both for the controlling power and for education itself. Our people see partially, if not fully, that there is a real need for the church controlled institution. This growing opinion is tending to stabilize and make more secure the present and future of the church related college.

Central College has been advantaged financially by College Day. It has received during these years some individual contributions it would otherwise have lost. Some general support has come to it that could not have been secured in any other way. Some of us in Missouri think the financial results should have

been larger and there is some disappointment in the failure of our observance of College Day to do more in this respect. Yet, if financial support were the only reason for the Day, it would hardly be justified, even though the returns were large. To gain here and lose other values would be in the long run very costly.

Finally, I think one of the highest values in College Day in Missouri has been the awakening of our people to the unsundered conviction with which our church began its career and which has had much to do with the shaping of the church's destiny, namely, that knowledge must be wedded to vital piety. As a church we Methodists have never declared otherwise than

that religion ought to be an integral part of the educational process. Yet, the last half century has seen the rapid development of a different educational practice. This development, rather spectacular in some of its aspects, has tended to shift the vision of Methodists from our traditional conviction. College Day has necessarily forced the redeclaration and reconsideration of this conviction with which the Methodist Church began. One hears it said, and truly, that the divine call of Methodism is to evangelize the world. College Day has caused to be repeated that other truth about Methodism—that it is also divinely called to the mission of keeping Jesus Christ in the heart of education.



ENTRANCE, CENTRAL COLLEGE CAMPUS

College Day a Time for Straight Thinking

J. H. Reynolds*

ARE Annual Conferences, their Boards of Christian Education, and their leaders ready to follow the General Conference and its General Board of Christian Education in facing reality and in doing straight thinking touching our college situation?

Our last two General Conferences, disregarding sentiment and official interests, laid the foundation for a comprehensive program of Christian Education. Five years ago the Dallas General Conference consolidated three Boards into the present General Board of Christian Education, prepared the way for a broader program of Christian education, and provided a channel for linking our colleges up with the local church, a thing new under the sun. The recent General Conference at Jackson, Miss., sensing the dangers of an untrained ministry and of the death of an increasing number of our colleges, took action raising the educational qualifications for entrance into the ministry, and warned the church that like business, it would be compelled to readjust its program of higher education if it successfully met the responsibilities of promoting the kingdom of God in the New Day.

The General Conference forcibly reminded the people of the death of our colleges and of the probable increase in the number of fatalities in the future. It reminded the church of the rapid growth of tax-support-

ed institutions, of the relative decline in patronage and interest in church colleges, and of the large financial requirements for efficient colleges today. The General Conference, moreover, gave as its deliberate judgment that the church could not support the large number of colleges now owned by it and that Conferences and Boards of Christian Education should concentrate on fewer and stronger institutions strategically located. It announced that all colleges bearing the name of the church should be standard and should therefore be members of some regional or national standardizing body. The automobile has widened the patronizing area of the college and has made unnecessary local neighborhood colleges.

With this in mind the General Conference placed a mandate upon the General Board of Christian Education to lead the church in a movement to develop out of our present more or less chaotic situation a comprehensive program that will meet the larger needs of the church in the field of higher education. These declarations, instructions, and authorizations reveal clearly the mind of the General Conference and make plain the responsibility resting on the General Board of Christian Education. The church at large wants a sound educational program. Will Annual Conferences attack the problem as courageously as the General Conference has?

Growing out of these actions of the General Conference, the General Board of Christian Education created the Commission on College Policy headed by Bishop John M. Moore, and requested that it take steps to carry out the will of the General Conference. The task imposed upon the Commission is to define the educational responsibility of the church and the essential requirements of an efficient system of

*President, Hendrix College.

colleges and universities if they are to meet the demands of the church in the field of higher education.

This Commission is at work, and is invoking the counsel of our ablest leaders and the wisdom of the best experience of the church. Many conferences have been held, and like the General Conference, the leaders are facing the realities of the situation. As they come into closer grips with the problem the members of the Commission become increasingly clear that the mandate of the General Conference is wise, that the church has entirely too many colleges, and that wisdom will lie in reorganization, co-ordination, and doubtless, in many cases, in mergers and consolidations.

Several Annual Conferences have blazed a way that may prove to be the path that others should follow. In Missouri, the Conferences have consolidated all of their higher educational work on the Central campus at Fayette with happy results. In Arkansas, the church has had courage and statesmanship. It has merged all of its higher educational work on one campus at Conway. In both instances, many people whose sympathy lay with institutions merged felt that the movement spelled ruin to the church. On the contrary, wounds have been healed, a new life has emerged, and the foundation laid for great colleges that will train the larger leadership now required by the church. A new day has dawned for the church in these states. Central College has a great physical plant and over a million dollars of endowment, while Hendrix even during the depression increased her physical plant by nearly four hundred thousand dollars. Her endowment is about eight hundred thousand dollars. The present student body in each of these institutions is drawn alike

from the constituency of each of the constituent colleges whose life is blended into one on their respective campuses.

Annual Conferences in other parts of the church will likewise have to face up the realities of the situation or there will be an increasing number of colleges in the church college graveyard, and even colleges surviving will be too weak to do the work that the Kingdom of God requires. People have all been enlightened by the tragic school of experience of the last half dozen years and a few lessons have been taken to heart: first, the people are not going to put their money in college sink holes; that is, institutions not organized on a sound business basis and not directed by wise educational statesmanship; second, they are rapidly learning that non-standard schools cannot give their children a sound education necessary to meet the demands of modern life. Accordingly, they are increasingly turning to accredited institutions.

The depression shell-shocked the people, and those who have means left or who may acquire means are going to scrutinize much more discriminatingly appeals for funds. Merely denominational and church-loyalty appeals will no longer avail. The weak unaccredited college with debts and an inadequate educational program is finding its path increasingly difficult, and whether people desire it or not, these institutions will have to be reorganized, co-ordinated, or merged if they survive. This is true, independent of whether Conference Boards and Annual Conferences take action in the light of facts. The fact that a college, however useful in the past, may be closed and merged with another, is no indication that it has been a failure. Perhaps its largest service will lie in losing its life in a reorganized

institution prepared to serve better the changed order of things. Sentiment is not religion. Weakness is not synonymous with religion. Colleges of larger resources are required to serve the cause of religion and civilization.

A heavy responsibility rests upon college presidents, Boards of Trustees, and Conference Boards of Christian Education to face reality and find the wisdom of Providence in the facts of their higher educational situation. It will take courage, as well as wisdom, to solve the problem. Localism and institutionalism will fight, just as they have always fought, for the continuation of existing conditions, but the experience of the church, as well as the wisdom of history, shows that change is the fundamental law of life, and that in reorganization and readjustment lie wisdom and the hope of continued life and growth. Conference Boards and Conference leaders should bear in mind that noisy institutionalism and localism are not the voice of God, nor should they have weight in deciding larger problems of higher educational policy. When Commissions to coordinate and consolidate are created, there will be for months more heat than light, and the timid will flee to cover. If the Commission yields to the storm, it will be fatal to the Church's highest welfare. But if the leaders stand firm until the storm blows over, a glorious calm will follow, when light rather than heat will lead to wise courageous action. Deep thought and wise planning must precede action. The leaders should leave to local and institutional orators to make the noise and when the explosives have ceased, the leaders will quietly guide the Commission and Conferences to a statesman-like conclusion.

College Day affords an excellent season for the leaders in each conference to give some sane and constructive thought to this important matter.

S. M. U. BENEFICIARY OF GENEROUS GIFT

AT the close of the Fondren Lectures at Southern Methodist University December 3, President Charles C. Selecman announced that the University has been given \$400,000.00 by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fondren of Houston, Texas, for the erection of a magnificent library building to be known as the Fondren Library. The money will be available by January 1, 1936, and the building will be erected on the east side of the campus quadrangle and will be constructed on lines similar to McFarlin Memorial Auditorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Fondren are long-time friends and benefactors of S. M. U. In 1919 they gave the University \$10,000.00 to endow the annual Fondren Lectures, and later created a Student Loan Fund of \$5,000.00. Mr. Fondren is a trustee of the University.

» Walter E. Vassar, head of the Music Department at Greensboro College (Greensboro, N. C.), was in charge of the music in all general sessions at the Church-Wide Young People's Conference held in Memphis, Tenn., during the closing days of the old year.

Aims of the Church as to Accreditation of Its Colleges*

D. M. Key**

ONCE upon a time there was a young man who worked in a machine shop. He had a passionate interest in gas engines and devised a way of installing one in a buggy so as to propel it. In various places other men were working at this problem and a few very expensive automobiles, as they were called, had been produced. This young man was ingenious and remarkably successful and soon in a small way was marketing a cheap self-propelled vehicle. He was determined to keep his product cheap but as nearly perfect for its purpose as thinking, dreaming, and devising could make it. He added gadgets and improvements as they occurred to him and copied features he found in other automobiles. On the other hand the other manufacturers copied his features. He put the steering wheel on the left-hand side of the car and soon all other makers did likewise. Someone began using pneumatic tires. Presently they were "standard" and even the cheap car had to have them at whatever cost. Mr. Kellerine perfected the self-starter, and immediately even a flivver could not be sold without it. There was no regional or national automobile standardizing agency but an informal conference was carried on con-



tinuously through the advertising pages. As improvements demonstrated their value, each manufacturer was *compelled* to increase his plant and capital investment to provide them. Today, American automobiles of all makes are as much alike as fully accredited colleges, and the young mechanic, now 72 years old, produces a vehicle that has all the entrancing units and quality points and semester hours of service of the most expensive.

Once upon a time there was a group of college executives who met in Atlanta, Ga., in the autumn of 1895. They had a passionate interest in finding and using the best procedures for the educational development of the young people under their care. The stated purpose of the association there effected was to organize for co-operation and mutual assistance and to elevate the standard of scholarship. It was observed that in many respects these colleges were already alike. Independently applying their best intel-

*A paper read before a Regional Conference on "The Church and Her Colleges," Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1935.

**President of Millsaps College.

ligence to the problem of finding suitable procedures and materials for producing scholarship and character, and of course influenced by the pattern of scholastic methods over hundreds and even thousands of years, these institutions had found the same ways and means of doing their work. As other schools and colleges joined with them these characteristics of a good college became better defined and (in the emulation of rivalry) from year to year even improved. The organization was voluntary and unofficial and there was no compulsion on any institution to join other than the inescapable compulsion of the better way. There was no reason why a college or school should not go its way independently, doing a sound work and prospering by superior character and scholarship in its graduates.

But those who truly apprehend the basic purposes of the Southern Association and of the other standardizing agencies, realize that the marks of a good college that have been agreed upon, the "standards," are the *minimum* prerequisites of sincere and effective instruction, that they are necessarily largely material, that every college worthy of the name, having met, will utterly disregard these *minimums* in its anxiety and solicitude to find, continually, more effective means of promoting and guiding the intellectual development of its students.

These standards, thus developed, have been subject to scrutiny and criticism, both from outside and inside the Association. Various groups have called them tyrannical and arbitrary. At one time church groups and at another state universities have talked of setting up their own rating agencies. On the other hand there have been those in the Association who themselves

realized that the material standards are an attempt to measure the incommensurable. Particularly in recent years a greater flexibility has been sought and a great deal of money and time has been spent in the search for standards or criteria that will include such intangible elements as the "soul of the institution," distinctive scholarly achievements and services that might even offset some weakness in the material equipment, the character of the publicity, institutional integrity, clearness of aim, and adequacy of the program to achieve the aim, and character, intellectual equipment, and services of graduates.

It cannot be too clearly understood that the churches through their strong colleges have all along had influence in the development of the criteria of the various rating agencies, and do today; that they have their voice in the current tendency toward a more flexible mode of evaluation that will take into account spiritual, personal, and character impacts as well as material equipment.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (specifically, since we are Southern Methodists) was a pioneer in this field as in so many others. Dr. W. E. Hogan has shown in a well-documented paper* on the standardizing movement in our church that the Commission on Education created by the General Conference of 1898 antedated by almost a decade the first report of the Carnegie Foundation and followed after only three years the first meeting of the Southern Association. This educational commission was authorized by the *Discipline* of 1898 to "prescribe the minimum requirements for the baccalaureate degree in the colleges belonging to our

*See November-December, 1935, CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE.

church" to establish standards and to classify the church colleges by these standards. "Some will remember," says Dr. Hogan, "the great controversy waged over 'Carnegie units' versus 'Methodist units.'"

In 1926, however, the Board of Education recommended to the General Conference "that the Board cease its functions as a classifying agency" and devote its full strength to helping the schools and colleges meet the requirements of the standardizing "agencies." It was pointed out that "these standardizing bodies are not agencies of the State. They are voluntary associations"; and that the member church colleges of all denominations exert a strong influence, especially in the South, in determining what educational standards shall be set up. These recommendations were approved by the General Conference of 1926.

That the Southern Methodist Church has played so honorable and significant a part through its member colleges and through the Commission on Education in the formation and general acceptance of national norms of good college practice and conditions is an indication of the growing clarity and unity of its conception of college education as a part of its Christianizing mission. The Methodist Church has an ideal of education. That ideal grows out of the very genius of the church; out of its tradition of "sound learning and true piety." The remarkable group of Methodist colleges of the first order in the South, namely, Central, Hendrix, S. M. U., Centenary, Millsaps, Birmingham - Southern, Emory, Wesleyan, Wofford, Duke, and the two Randolph-Macon, almost every one of them on the approved list of the Association of American Uni-

versities, these institutions have had and will have their say in the councils of the Southern Association. The current president and the executive secretary of the Southern Association are Millsaps alumni. The Association Secretary-Treasurer is president of Birmingham-Southern. Of the 24 college members of the Commission on Higher Education, five are representatives of Southern Methodist colleges. Eight times in the 39 years of its existence the Association has had a president from a Methodist college (counting Vanderbilt). And in the 39 years, the important office of Secretary-Treasurer has been held by a Methodist college representative 32 years.

In more recent years the educational leadership of the church has been tremendously concerned that the moral and spiritual objectives of our colleges should be as clearly defined and as vital as possible. It has marked with interest the evidences of a general concern over a wide area that education may be more effective in promoting a wholesome development in spiritual and moral as well as intellectual life. Among these evidences are (a) the contemplated changes in standardizing procedures, the growing emphasis on institutional integrity, clarity of objectives, and fitness of the plant and procedures to the ends to be attained, (b) the programs of curriculum revision looking to better adjustment of the individual to his present world. The church has sometimes felt that in these admirable efforts, the endeavor was being made to produce good, wise, and happy men by procedures too purely secular and intellectual; that its own aims and ideals must include the Christian and religious motivation as primary.

The aims as to accreditation,

then, of the General Board of Christian Education and of the General Commission on College Policies created by the Board under the authorization of the last General Conference may be briefly stated, so far as now developed, as follows:

1. To make use of the machinery of the national and regional standardizing agencies in all the official recognition given by the General Board and the General Conference to the colleges of the church, as has been done since the General Conference of 1926.

2. To formulate clearly and eloquently the aims, aspirations, and ideals of the church related college as an arm of the church; the plus element that differentiates it from the secular college, the marks and characteristics of a good church college, as an instrument for carrying out the church's mission of Christianizing the individual and society. It is anticipated that these standards will be a pattern of optimum conditions and practices rather than a meager minimum of compliance. Just how such standards may be administered other than by the moral force of noble aims, clearly conceived and unitedly striven for, has not as yet been determined. But surely a great church can find some means of authenticating the sincerity and moral effectiveness of its institutions not dissimilar to the attestation of their high achievements in scholarship by the rating agencies. Among the optimum criteria tentatively adopted by the Commission are the following:

- (1) Give strong major emphasis to liberal arts education.

- (2) Carefully balance this with a reasonable emphasis upon professional and pre-professional training.

- (3) Insist upon and exercise freedom from paternalism and excessive external dominance.

- (4) Stress the importance of the personal element in education.

- (5) Accept responsibility for the religious instruction and pastoral care of their students.

- (6) Maintain institutional integrity in such matters as academic honesty, athletics, recruiting methods, advertising, faculty, salaries, and scholarships.

- (7) Insist upon good teaching.

- (8) Seek to co-operate helpfully with the local church and Annual Conferences composing their constituency.

Methodist Colleges Admitted to Southern Association

IN its regular annual session held in Louisville, Ky., December 4 and 5, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools elected three colleges of our Church to membership in its ranks and gave special recognition to another, already a member, for significant progress in the adjustment of some difficult financial problems. Colleges admitted were Florida-Southern College (Lakeland, Fla.) and the two junior colleges of the Emory System, located respectively at Oxford and Valdosta, Ga. The college to which especial recognition was extended was Emory and Henry College (Emory, Va.).

Through their membership in the Emory System the Oxford and Valdosta institutions had previously been accredited by the Association but henceforth they hold that status on their own merits. Florida-Southern is granted membership in the Association and the accredited status which goes with it for the first time.

All three of these colleges merit and will receive the congratulations of the entire Church.

The Future of the Christian College

T. J. Smith*

NOTWITHSTANDING the unsettled conditions of the present in all spheres of life—political, educational, social, industrial, and religious—we should not become so absorbed in the solution of present problems that we fail to plan for the future.

In this constant revision the Church must clarify its vision and broaden its scope of service. Like an army motivated by the spirit of conquest it must hold what it has as well as penetrate further into the territory of the world.

Amid the rapid changes that are taking place, the Christian college emerges as more of a necessity now than ever before, and yet its very life is being threatened by some of the new developments which surround it. Even though the Christian college is the mother of Higher Education in our country, State institutions supported by legislative appropriations and independent schools made financially secure by large endowments are threatening to outstrip it, both in point of influence in the student world and in academic attainments and accreditation ratings as well.

The Christian college must depend, more than in the past, upon the church and upon well-wishing friends for its support. If the churches are not fervent in their prayers and liberal in their contributions, many of the colleges that are

now merely eking out an existence must eventually close their doors and turn over their students to other institutions. From the present trend, it seems that the only hope for the future security of the Christian college is for each Local Church to assume regularly through Conference apportionments or otherwise, a generous college obligation, the proceeds from which may help with the necessary expenses of the institution and thus free it from an undue dependence upon fees paid by the student body. The present seeming indifference of the churches toward the permanence and efficiency of Christian colleges must be translated into positive interest and must be expressed in terms of generous financial support, or many Church colleges will fail to attain, or having attained, will lose, their places on the lists of accredited institutions. The average student wishes to have an accredited school as his alma mater and unless the Christian college is properly supported it is difficult to induce the sons and daughters of even ministers and church officials to attend it.

The closing of some Church schools and the merging of others would greatly strengthen the Church's potential support of its stronger and more strategically located remaining schools. Such moves, however, should be accompanied by an appeal for more liberal support of our Christian colleges by Churches and for special contributions from wealthy individual members, to the end that endowments may be built up that will insure the permanence and efficiency of a reasonable number of institutions, designed not only to teach the arts and sciences but to stand peculiarly as teachers of Christian ideals and as exemplars of high moral standards and of the principles of civic righteousness.

*Field and Research Worker in Religious Education, New York City.

The College in a Changing Age

Fred P. Corson

(Reprinted from the *Christian Advocate*,
New York)

TODAY the college finds itself functioning in an age of change. This fact in itself is not unique, since every age has been characterized by change.

The necessities of our situation call for experimentation, exploration, and discovery. And the outcome depends primarily upon the mental capacities, moral stamina, and spiritual resources which we can command for the task. We must have men and women who can lead as well as follow, and who can create valid principles as well as perform useful skills.

President Rush Rhees, upon the occasion of his retirement from the University of Rochester, speaking with a clarity of true vision and the authority of experience, stated the case when he said that the great need of our time is the development of young men and women with ability to exercise mature judgment on the manifold problems, personal and public, which life may present to them.

"Civilization in a time like this," he concluded, "needs critical men and women capable of detachment from the passion of the moment and capable of intelligent criticism of the problems presented to them in order to hold humanity's course true toward the goal of the larger and more satisfying life."

We must ever be alert to differentiate between education and propaganda. The end we seek in all our teaching must be truth rather than any preconceived position or system. This is a difficult outcome to accomplish. Its costs are great in mental effort and at times it must be prepared to withstand the storms of passion, prejudice, and bigoted criticism. But we are safe as a nation only when we have a people trained to recognize truth and prepared to pay the price for its possession.

The practical concerns of maintaining the liberal arts colleges in our educational system must also engage the serious attention of this generation, if its efficiency and effectiveness are to be maintained.

The attention of both the state and private philanthropy has been too largely diverted from these small liberal arts colleges to which a recent educational report referred with commendation for the large percentage of outstanding leaders in all fields of public usefulness and endeavor trained in them. Even the church which mothered so many of these institutions, now busied with so many cares, has in many significant directions ceased to feel its former responsibility.

State-supported schools have grown up and flourished by the benefactions of current taxation. The maverick relief or emergency junior colleges have multiplied in some sections with the fecundity of the fabled family which lived in a shoe.

A few outstanding privately endowed colleges have prospered by large and numerous gifts, the need for which we all recognize and the satisfaction of which we rejoice in.

But the rank and file of our small liberal arts colleges, doing a worthy work and bearing their share of the educational load, have had to make their educational bricks without suf-

ficient financial straw. Too often they have felt themselves the step-child in the educational family and in their philosophical moments have had reason to conclude that "no man careth for my soul."

This situation cannot continue without grave consequences to our democracy. A study of the relation of government to all our educational instruments, which would result in an intelligent allocation of function and would safeguard the life of that group of institutions which with their own resources are carrying so much of the educational load, is greatly needed.

The interests of the small liberal arts college must be considered as a co-operative task. If it is to continue its necessary work of education for citizenship and leadership, if it is to keep alive the vital tradition of our democracy, if it is to quicken and strengthen those spiritual capacities necessary for abundant living, discriminating parents must send it their sons and daughters, the church must create for it a sensitized constituency, the alumni must feed it by their interest and their gifts, and the trustees must manage it through loving and sacrificial service.

NOTE—This brief article is made from excerpts from President Corson's inauguration address at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

The Aims of Centenary College

BISHOP HOYT M. DOBBS*

LET me now say a word concerning the threefold aim of Centenary College. The first is scholarship. We are not here to substitute anything for that. A new degree of intellectual power is cheap at any price. A word about scholarship—that is a vast tract of our knowledge brought under the mastery of the

human mind. The understanding of that knowledge is more important than the mastery of the facts. It was Leonardo da Vinci who said, "The highest pleasure is to know the joy of understanding; the highest wisdom is to know the difference between right and wrong."

"Another aim of Centenary is character. Character must be expressed in one's manners and morals. Here, you and I are under close observation. Many times we shall not be conscious of it. There is sort of a committee of plain-clothes police—an invisible citizenship who observe us in our manners and conduct, frequently awarding prizes and frequently withholding them from us.

"Manners mark the gentleman and lady. May I have the pleasure of conferring upon you the title of 'Centenary Gentlemen and Ladies.' Our manners distinguish us in a great many ways. The wise and the highly trained man or woman understands much at a glance. How do we come down stairs, shake hands, greet a companion?"

"A certain duke gave the city of Geneva \$100,000,000, because one of its policemen was courteous to him. A stenographer in one of our American cities was bequeathed \$25,000, because she was courteous to an elderly lady. Concerning morals, remember this: say what language we will, we cannot say anything but what we are.

"Lastly, service. I have the pleasure, as your friend and neighbor, in citizen's clothes, and your servant, to say to you we are very happy that it is our privilege to invite you into this field. We have no doubt about the future; we are in the habit of thinking civilization is at its meridian, when, as Emerson said, 'It is at the cock-crowing hour of the dawn.'"

*Chairman, Centenary College Board of Trustees. Excerpt from a recent chapel address to the Centenary faculty and students.

THE DIVISION OF
*The Methodist Student
Movement*

HARVEY C. BROWN

**After the Memphis
Conference—What?**

As this number of the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE goes to press we are less than two weeks from the opening date of the Church-wide Methodist Young People's Conference. We have every assurance that this will be a most successful meeting both from the standpoint of attendance and from the character of program made available for the youth of Methodism. Already, the registration is larger than it was in the Conference ten years ago. Student delegations have made preparation to participate in the Conference intelligently. Forums, interest groups, study clubs, and exhaustive bibliographies have served individuals and groups well in preparing the way for the reception of the messages from the platform and the discussion groups.

It has been the purpose of those who have promoted the Conference to make it an integral part of the ongoing program of Christian education of our great church. To be sure, there are immediate values in such a gathering. Many of us will not soon forget the thrill of those days of high privilege.

But after the Memphis Conference—What?

In the first place our "interest groups" must become "action groups." Many of our local churches and college campuses have had numbers of interested young people associate themselves together in "On to Memphis Clubs." These informal groups have paved the way for

the Conference to become not just another Conference. Plans were perfected which, if carried out, not only prepared delegations to receive the values of the Conference but also to conserve these values for individuals and program planning groups for months to come. Adherence to the threefold purpose of this Conference has necessitated long-range planning. Those purposes were:

"First—to guide youth to a personal relationship with Jesus as Savior and Lord; second—to arouse in youth a realization of the fact that Christ's way is the only salvation for the world; *third—to launch among young people and the Church at large a program of Christian action.*" If our "On to Memphis Clubs," immediately upon their return to churches and campuses, will ring the changes on the word, "action," the first step will be taken toward an intelligent follow-up of this Conference.

In the second place, action groups should assume the responsibility for pointing out the implications of Christian action to the whole Church. Some ways of doing this have been suggested by those leaders who feel the pressure of this immediate task:

(a) By giving special programs among campus organizations reflecting the inspiration and the findings of the Conference;

(b) By planning chapel programs which will give delegations a chance to reach the campuses with the significant features of the Memphis Conference program;

(c) By suggesting programs which could be given both in the young people's departments and in the regular church services of churches in campus situations;

(d) By co-operating with campus publications in getting significant editorial evaluations and findings of the Conference before student bodies and interested faculty groups;

(e) By placing all available follow-up materials in the hands of program planning groups;

(f) By keeping alive, through dramatic productions, the issues raised and problem solutions offered in the various interest groups, such as war and peace, race, Christian use of leisure, youth and beverage alcohol, economics and industry, missions, etc.;

(g) By carrying the values of this Conference by deputations to community and campus groups which could not send delegations to Memphis.

It will prove tremendously effective and should result in great good for the Christian cause if "action" groups plan wisely a thoroughgoing follow-up program in every church and campus situation. It is imperative that we do not let the Christian zeal and high inspiration which the delegates have received come to naught because of indifference on the part of delegations and counselors and others in churches and on campuses to which delegations will return. To have launched and concluded successfully a great youth program like the one at Memphis was a great task, but perhaps the greater part of that task comes in the splendid opportunity we have to conserve the values of such a program by keeping the high motives of Christian action before our youth.

A Historic Meeting

METHODIST college students representing the Methodisms in Oklahoma met on the campus of Oklahoma City University, Saturday, December 14, 1935, and planned for a united Methodist Student Conference of that State, to be held in Oklahoma City, March 27-29, 1936. Student officers elected at this meeting were: Willis Smith, President, law student and President of the Wesley Foundation of the M. E. Church at the University of Oklahoma; and Martha Garrison, Secretary, student of Oklahoma University and connected with the student program of the M. E. Church, South.

The theme selected for the Conference was: "Christian Students in Action." Plans were made for seven discussion groups. Announcements of the program in detail will be released by the committee in a short time. A fine spirit characterized the group. Many leaders in our churches predict that the student forces of the three Methodisms will be the first to catch step with the movement to unite.

State-Wide Methodist Student Meetings

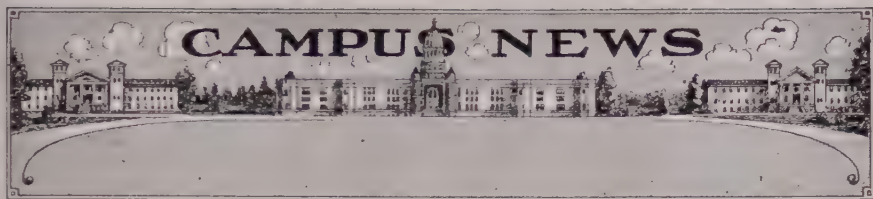
THE following state-wide Student Conference programs have been planned by the Division of the Methodist Student Movement in co-operation with student executive groups and Conference Executive Secretaries:

Tennessee, Murfreesboro, January 24-26 (Co-operating with other student organizations)

Florida, Gainesville, February 7-9
Louisiana, Shreveport, February 14-16

Georgia, Valdosta, February 14-16

[Continued on page 30]



Duke Celebrates 25 Years of Progress Under Presidency of Dr. W. P. Few

IN observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. W. P. Few's inauguration as President of Duke University (Durham, N. C.), a banquet given in the student dining-rooms of the University Union brought together trustees, visiting alumni, officers of alumni and alumnae associations, and presidents of classes graduated during the past twenty-five years.

Dr. Bruce R. Payne, President of Peabody College (Nashville, Tennessee) as guest speaker called attention to the fact that Dr. Few's presidency parallels the period of the institution's greatest advancement since its founding in 1838 as Union Institute, and through its successive stages as Normal College, Trinity College, and Duke University.

Notable in Dr. Few's presidency was the creation of the Duke Endowment by the late James B. Duke in 1924, which event for the past decade has been observed annually on December 11, the anniversary of the signing of the indenture which made possible Duke University as it exists today.

During the past twenty-five years, President Few has seen student enrolment grow from 400 to 3,400; and the comparatively small equipment and plant grow into one of the most modern and complete in the country; he has witnessed the doubling and redoubling of the faculty and staff and seen enormous in-

creases in library and laboratory resources and equipment.

Dr. Few rounded out his 25 years as President of Duke, and its predecessor, Trinity College, November 9, 1935. It was on November 9, 1910, that he became President of Trinity, to succeed the late Bishop John C. Kilgo, who had been elected a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Few is a layman of broad scholarship and progressive ideas. He joined the faculty of Trinity College in 1894 and at the time of his elevation to the presidency was professor of English literature and dean of the college.

Emory Plans Second Annual Pastors' Week

With Dr. Halford E. Luccock, professor of homiletics in Yale University, Bishop Paul B. Kern, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other outstanding churchmen programed for addresses, Emory University and the Candler School of Theology (Atlanta, Ga.) will present the second annual Ministers' Week from January 20-24.

The approaching event is expected to attract an attendance exceeding that of last year, which was more than 200. In addition to the short courses for pastors to be offered by members of the Emory theological faculty and the devotional addresses by Bishop Kern, the 1935 Ministers' Week, will include the Jarrell Lectures on "Practical Christianity" by Dr. Luccock. Other innovations

will be the courses for ministers' wives and an increased emphasis on fellowship and recreational activity.

Enrols in Central Club Just Preceding His Death

One of the last deeds of his life was his enrolment in the Central College Ten Thousand Club by the late Dr. J. Earl Crawford, associate secretary and treasurer of the General Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Crawford died at Salisbury, North Carolina, a few weeks ago, after a brief illness with pneumonia, while attending the session of the Western North Carolina annual conference. The following letter requesting membership was received at the college on October 24, the day the conference convened.

October 22, 1935.

DR. R. H. RUFF,
CENTRAL COLLEGE,
FAYETTE, MO.

My dear Ruff:

You will be going into the campaign for Central College pretty soon. I am quite interested in this campaign. Central College certainly occupies a strategic and central place in Missouri Methodism.

I have many opportunities to give to good causes, as you well understand. However, I feel that I would like to have a little part in this campaign. So I am inclosing herewith my personal check for \$12.00. (Dues for one year.)

With high appreciation of you and your work, I am

Yours fraternally,

J. EARL CRAWFORD.

Central College Bulletin.

Florida Southern Celebrates Recent Acquired Accreditation

Celebrating the admittance of Florida Southern College at Lakeland to full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, citizens of Lakeland and faculty and students gave President Ludd M. Spivey a spirited welcome when he returned from the December meeting of the Association in Louisville, Ky.

The community delegation met him at the railroad station and escorted him to the city park, where leading citizens made congratulatory speeches. On the Monday after his return, the Lakeland Rotary Club observed "Spivey Day" at their luncheon, inviting faculty and trustees to join in the occasion.

Dr. Spivey set membership in the Association as a major goal when he became President of Southern ten years ago. Friends predict immediate expansion for the school.

Six Birmingham-Southern Co-Eds Initiated in Mortar Board Frat

Receiving national recognition by the grant of a chapter of Mortar Board, national honorary fraternity for women, Birmingham-Southern (Birmingham, Ala.) installed a Hilltop chapter formed from the old Scroll organization, the local honorary organization for senior girls. Six active member and eighteen alumnae were initiated.

Mortar Board is a national honorary fraternity for women and holds to the highest standards of achievement. Grades required by Phi Beta Kappa are necessary for admission, and leadership and service to the school are also essential.

Mrs. Harold Richards, dean of Florida State College for Women and national editor of *Mortar Board*

Quarterly officiated at the installation of the chapter.

Religious Emphasis Week Featured at Millsaps

Religious Emphasis Week, the initial project of the Christian Council of Millsaps College (Jackson, Miss.) recently conducted by Dr. R. E. Smith, faculty member of Centenary College (Shreveport, La.), was pronounced an unqualified success. Chapel periods, lengthened to last an hour each morning during the five-day observance, gave each member of the student body an opportunity to hear a series of messages on special religious topics. In addition to the regular daily chapel talks, Dr. Smith addressed various campus groups, including Y. M. and Y. W. cabinets, the Christian Council, fraternities, freshmen, women students, and Ministerial League.

The purpose of Religious Emphasis Week, according to Dr. H. M. Bullock, head of the Millsaps department of religious education, is to "provide an opportunity for religious growth for everybody on the campus—not just for sinners."

President's Birthday Aids Alumni Scholarship Fund

Adding one year to his age and more than one hundred dollars to the alumni scholarship fund of Birmingham - Southern College (Birmingham, Ala.), the 54th birthday of Dr. Guy E. Snavelly, president, was observed by the student body as "Snavelly Day." The program sponsored by Y. M. and Y. W. organizations included a surprise birthday party, accompanied by a huge cake and congratulatory speeches by notable educators.

The Alumni Scholarship Fund also profited by the Prexy's birthday, for when Mrs. William H. Stockham presented Dr. Snavelly

with a check for \$150 as a birthday gift, he turned the gift over to the scholarship fund.

Millsaps System Abolished

Abolishment of the Millsaps College System was authorized by the Mississippi Methodist Conferences at their recent annual meetings to become effective immediately.

In place of the Millsaps System, which was composed of Millsaps, Whitworth, and Grenada colleges, will be substituted a system of Millsaps correlated colleges. Grenada and Whitworth, both two-year colleges for women, will each have its own administration and its own Board of Trustees. Graduates of the two colleges can acquire a degree by continuing their work at Millsaps. Dr. D. M. Key, President of Millsaps, told the student body that, "Under the new plan a correlation of work of the colleges will be continued, providing a four-year curriculum for women, but the administration of each college will be separate and in the hands of its own Board of Trustees."

According to President Key, the Conferences "authorized, indorsed, and approved" the raising of a support fund and the raising of \$200,000 in capital funds for endowment.

» Birmingham-Southern College (Birmingham, Ala.) reported on November 1 an increase of fifty over the number of students enrolled in the institution on that date in 1934. Of the new students who entered direct from high school nearly one-half (45.56 per cent) ranked in the highest quarter of their respective high school graduating classes and nearly three-fourths (72.17 per cent) ranked above the average set by their fellow graduates.

Newsy Odds and Ends

MAUD M. TURPIN

● Two enterprising juniors of Wesleyan College (Macon, Ga.) have become campus benefactors and at the same time started a little business which has brought them many dollars by establishing a fruitery. With the door knob as the official hanging equipment for bananas and the like, and baskets just inside the doorway of their dormitory room the repository for the fruits that can't take it in an upright or pendant position, the fruit store bids fair to become a permanent institution.

● Offerings collected during Hendrix "College Week," in Arkansas, February 9-16, sponsored by the North Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences, will be directed to assisting young ministers attend Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.) Each Conference has set \$2,500 as the goal for College Week.

● The Y. M. C. O. (Young Men's Christian Organization) is a new club organized by non-ministerial students at Textile Industrial Institute (Spartanburg, S. C.). The aim of the club is to create among the students a fuller realization of Christ and his teachings and to encourage the active working of his principles.

● The five most beautiful co-eds at Millsaps College (Jackson, Miss.) have been selected in a student body election. Pictures of the "Millsaps Beauties" will appear in the *Boba-shela*, college yearbook.

● What kind of reading do college students prefer? The *Christian Century Magazine* is the most frequently read magazine in the library

of Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn.), according to statistics released by librarians. Next to religion, reading tastes incline toward subjects dealing with history, government, sociology, and literature, librarians stated.

● Breaking all records for alumni attendance, Homecoming Day at Duke University (Durham, N. C.) was marked by interesting and unusual features which included a three-mile-long parade, witnessed by 50,000 persons, a big barbecue dinner, and the annual football classic when 12,000 fans saw the Duke Blue Devils win a 19 to 6 victory over University of Tennessee at the Duke stadium.

● Wallace Gause of Tarpon Springs, Fla., recent graduate of Florida Southern College (Lakeland, Fla.), known widely for his fine baritone voice, has been granted a scholarship in the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester, following an audition before Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School.

● Sharing the general increase in student enrolment, Candler School of Theology, Emory University (Atlanta, Ga.), has reported a record-breaking enrolment of freshman theologs, since 31 of the 64 students registered for ministerial work are new men.

● One hundred and seventy-five of the Methodist students of the Florida State College for Women (Tallahassee) shared in the recent spiritual life retreat, sponsored by the General Board of Christian Education, Methodist Episcopal Church,

South. The theme of the retreat, which was held in the Methodist Students' House, and Trinity Church, was "Christ and the College." Dr. Harvey C. Brown represented the General Board.

● Louisiana State University is reported to have an enrolment of 4,770 students. Of the number, according to a survey, there are 230 students who claim no religious affiliation. The affiliates are divided among 23 denominations, the Roman Catholics leading with 1,337, Baptists and Methodists are next with 1,096 and 943, respectively.

● An adult education movement in China is designed to teach 480,000 illiterates to read and write by the use of 600 of the more common Chinese language symbols. Teachers are at work on this task in 220 schools of Greater Shanghai and each school is prepared to teach 300 pupils a day. It is planned to complete the task in a year.

● Approximately 600 volumes have been donated to Greensboro College library (Greensboro, N. C.) since the "Friends of Library" movement was launched during the past summer.

● Wallace Wade, football coach and director of athletics at Duke University (Durham, N. C.) since 1931, has renewed his five-year contract with that institution.

● In a decided effort to keep its football games on a high plane, the University of Minnesota took drastic action to check drinking at football games in their stadium and issued instructions to refuse admission to holders of tickets who are intoxicated.

● Approximately 1,000 students from over 300 institutions of learn-

ing attended the Methodist Young People's Conference at Memphis, Tenn., December 27-31. Many foreign students completing their education in the United States were registered as delegates. Institutions of learning sending student delegates included denominational, state, and independent schools and colleges.

● Of the 46 members of the 1935 graduating class of Greensboro College (Greensboro, N. C.), 35 are teaching in high schools or elementary grades of North Carolina.

● A distinctive service being rendered by the local Methodist Church at Louisburg, N. C., locale of Louisburg College, for the 300 students of that institution, is a special weekly evening service emphasizing the church's ministry to youth.

● Installation services held for Eta Sigma Phi, new honorary classical fraternity at Millsaps College (Jackson, Miss), included a banquet in commemoration of the 2000th birthday of Horace, initiation of 26 charter members and election of officers for the chapter.

● Sara Hammons, Brunswick, Ga., won first prize of \$5 in the song contest sponsored by the college government association of Wesleyan College (Macon, Ga.). The prize-winning song was written to the tune, "Some think the world is made of fun and frolic."

● The 1,702 undergraduate men of Duke University, who comprise about half of the entire enrolment, represent 38 states, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone, and eight foreign countries, according to a recently completed geographical list.

For Some Students; Why Not for All?

SIX objectives are being held before the Student Volunteer Movement delegates, 2,500 of whom will assemble this month at Indianapolis for the twelfth quadrennial convention. Why should they not be equally objectives for Christians everywhere? Here are the six:

1. To probe with ruthless realism the inner character of the world's suffering and confusion.

2. To confess the presence in ourselves of the same factors which have made the world what it is.

3. To appraise the new crusading forces which are increasingly conspiring men's allegiance.

4. To discern, through a more vivid perception of God's eternal purpose disclosed in Christ, his intention for our generation.

5. To grasp the significance of the world fellowship of the Christian Church in the fulfilment of this intention.

6. To discover how each one may find his place in the world mission of Jesus Christ.—*Advance*.

About Making Wills

ARTICLES in recent periodicals of various denominations call attention to the desirability of making one's will while one remains in normal use of all faculties of mind and heart. From the *Sabbath Recorder* we quote these timely and more or less typical remarks:

"Often well intentioned folk plan to do certain things with their property—care for loved ones, help some worthy cause, or make provision for worth-while interests—but die intestate, and good intentions go for naught. Not infrequently, too, unwise wills are made which cause disharmony among those benefited.

Realizing these dangers, the Presbyterian churches of Rochester, N. Y., have undertaken a will writing campaign among their members. A two months' campaign is being projected in which the drive will enlist lawyers and prospective clients in an effort to have Presbyterians realize the importance of bequeathing their property while they are able to do so wisely."

Timely Finance Article in Duke Alumni Register

ALL persons charged with the responsibilities of raising funds for colleges would do well to read an article appearing in the October, 1935, *Duke Alumni Register* under the caption of "The Taxation of Gifts Under the Federal Revenue Act of 1935." It was prepared by Prof. Charles L. B. Lowndes of the School of Law of Duke University and contains a wealth of up-to-the-minute information with which college administrators and their representatives in financial efforts should be armed.

College of Sister Denomination Makes Good Financial Showing

THERE is at least one Methodist college whose finances have stood the storm of the depression. President F. P. Corson, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., announces that "throughout the entire period to date there has not been a single default in the collection of interest on any investment owned and held by the college. During the past fiscal year the average rate of return upon all investments, measured by actual receipts of interest and dividends, was 4.775 per cent." All faculty salaries for the academic year which ended July 31 were paid in full, thus wiping out a ten per

cent tentative cut which had been in effect for two years. There has been no reduction in the faculty or in the salary scale. The college debt has been decreased, and student financial aid has been increased. Registration for the incoming freshmen class is thirty per cent above the figure on September 1, 1934.

Christian Advocate (New York)

Forth-Coming College Centennials

A RECENT letter from Harvard University, outlining plans for the observance of the 300th anniversary of the founding of that pioneer American Institution of Higher Education on next September 18, serves to set one to thinking concerning a number of our own colleges which have attained long and honorable years. We think, for example, of Louisburg College, which traces its history back through other institutions to the founding of Franklin Academy in 1779, and of Centenary College of Louisiana which started as the College of Louisiana in 1825. One thinks, also, of LaGrange College which began its career under the name of LaGrange Academy in 1831. This recalls, too, the Centennial celebration held on the Randolph-Macon Campus at Ashland, Va., in 1930, which commemorated the achievement of 100 years of service on the part of this, the oldest standard college of all Methodism to have been founded and maintained throughout its history as an institution of the Church. Other colleges due shortly to round out 100 years of service are Emory University in 1936, Wesleyan College in 1936, Emory and Henry College in 1938, Duke University in 1938, Greensboro College in 1938, Southwestern University in 1940. Most of these

institutions have already announced preliminary plans for centennial observances.

Progress Made on College Survey

THAT the survey of the colleges of our Church, which was ordered by the General Conference of 1934 and which is being conducted under the direction of the General Commission on College Policy, is going steadily forward is indicated by recent survey visits made to our colleges in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and West Virginia. It is in the plans of the Commission that the work of assembling needed survey data from the various colleges yet to be visited shall be pushed as rapidly as possible and that the data so gathered shall be worked into exhibits for the consideration of the Commission at a meeting in March or April.

College Day Materials in Current Church Periodicals

IN keeping with the practice followed in previous years the Department of Schools and Colleges has been able to assemble a number of effective articles for which the editors of the various general periodicals of the Church have been kind enough to allow space in their current issues.

For example, the worship service for College Day, carried in *Church School Magazine*, was prepared by Joe Brown Love, Wesley Foundation Director at Louisiana State University. The subject around which this service is prepared is "Our Need to Be Learners." Appearing also in the January *Church School Magazine* is an article by Rev. O. P. Clark, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Abilene, Texas, on

the subject "The Church College and Leadership in Moral Reform."

The *Epworth Highroad*, in spite of the fact that its space for the January number is at a decided premium, due to the demands made upon that space by the Young People's Conference at Memphis, very generously carried a boxed announcement of College Day, together with suggestions as to literature and helps.

The *Christian Advocate*, in three succeeding numbers, gave generous space to promotional articles in the interest of a broader College Day observance. The first of these articles appeared in the *Advocate* of December 20. This article was submitted by Dr. W. M. Alexander, head of the Department of Schools and Colleges, and consisted principally of a report which has recently been made to him by Dr. W. B. Selah, pastor of Central Methodist Church, Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Selah's report gave expression to certain observations which he had been in position to make as he visited a number of the colleges of the South and Southwest in the interest of the Department's program of alcohol education. The second article in this series carried in the *Advocate* of December 27 was "Religion and Education" from the pen of Dr. Charles D. Matthews, Professor of Bible and Religious Education in Birmingham-Southern College. The final article in the *Advocate* series appeared in the issue of January 3. It was written by Rev. J. W. Hendrix, Pastor of our Church at Littlefield, Texas, and was written under the caption "The College and the Hedge Row."

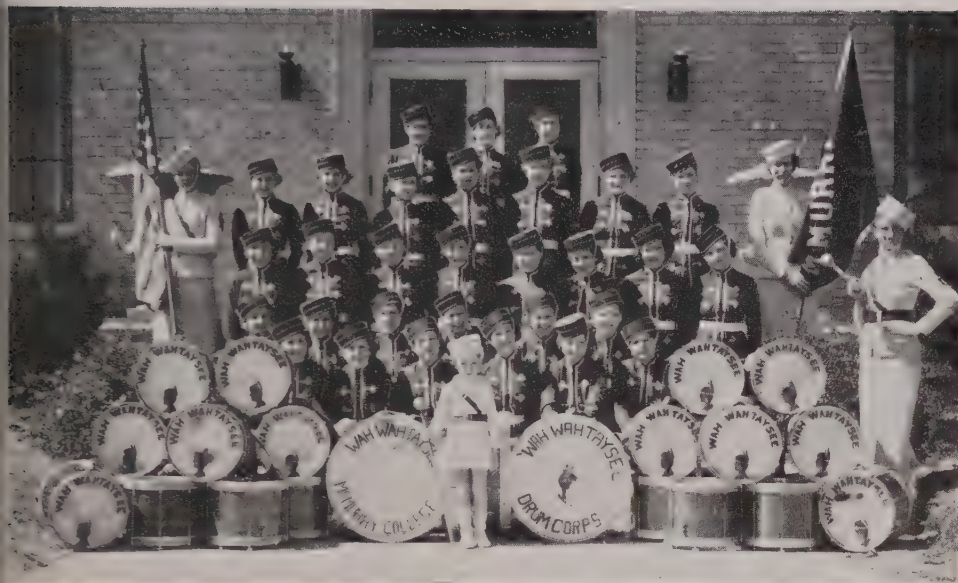
An additional effort to provide helpful materials for promoting the observance of College Day in Local Churches is in the nature of a mime-

ographed bulletin of practical suggestions, which has been prepared by Dr. Lavens M. Thomas II, of Emory University. This bulletin is being sent in quantities to each college president and to executive secretaries with the hope that it will be relayed by them to Local Churches in their respective Conferences and areas.

Presidential Changes Among Our Colleges

SINCE the issuance of the November-December number of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE news has reached this office of some extended changes in official personnel of certain Methodist Colleges in the Southwest. Dr. C. Q. Smith, who has been serving as President of McMurry College for some 18 months, has recently accepted a position with Southern Methodist University in the capacity of Promotional Vice-President. His place at McMurry was taken by Dr. Thos. W. Brabham, for four years past the President of Texas Wesleyan College (formerly Texas Woman's College) at Fort Worth. Mr. Law Sone, Dean of Texas Wesleyan College under President Brabham's administration, steps into the vacancy left by Dr. Brabham and becomes President of that institution. More extended accounts of these changes will appear later.

» After six years of intensive study, Drs. Francis Parker and R. R. Kracke of the Emory University School of Medicine, a Methodist institution, have announced conclusions showing that the use of certain pain-killing drugs causes the disappearance of white corpuscles from the blood. A discussion of their valuable research in Emory Laboratories was recently presented before the American Medical Association.



Unique Drum Corps on McMurry College Campus

LAUNCHED on the campus of McMurry College in 1926, as a more or less conventional "Pep Squad," the Wah Wahtaysees have gradually evolved into one of the most unique campus organizations to be found in any Southern Methodist college. In 1930 a subsidiary organization in the nature of a Drum Corps was started within the Wah Wahtaysees. The services of an efficient band director were drawn upon to train the members in various of the simpler rhythmic "beats" and to coach them in certain drill maneuvers. At that time the organization could boast of only twelve snare drums and one bass drum. From the first, however, the Drum Corps was exceedingly popular, both on the campus and throughout the area served by the college, and two years after its inception the entire Wah Wahtaysee organization was transformed from a pep squad

into a drum corps which now consists of forty members.

When seen in action at one of the college games, in review, or on parade, the organization is headed by a drum major, a mascot, and two color bearers. The rank and file is composed of thirty-two girls with snare drums and three with bass drums. In their neatly tailored uniforms of maroon and white, the school colors, the Wah Wahtaysees present an attractive picture as they execute their interesting and intricate drill maneuvers.

Their most valuable contribution to McMurry, however, has not been along the line of demonstrating the ability of girls to march and produce rhythmic measures from the drums. The organization has, from the first, maintained a scholarship requirement as a prerequisite to membership and has, in the larger sense, sought to promote a wholesome spirit upon the campus. Seven years ago the organization presented the college with a totem pole

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erected in the center of what is known as "Totem Pole Circle" and occupying a prominent place upon the campus. The organization continues from year to year in the capacity of custodian of this pole, upon which are inscribed annually the important events of the college year.

Throughout the ten years of its life the Wah Wahtaysee Drum Corps has been under the sponsorship of Miss Willie Mae Christopher, Associate Professor of English at the college.

» CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE is advised of a new educational journal to be known as *Educational Abstracts*, Volume one, Number one of which will make its appearance in January. It is to be an eighty-page bimonthly publication devoted to the purpose of providing abstracts of current educational materials appearing in books, journals, monographs, etc. It will be edited by Norman J. Powell.

» For at least twenty-five years salaries at Greensboro College (Greensboro, N. C.) have been paid promptly and in full. As a matter of fact, this record may have been begun at Greensboro more than twenty-five years ago but the present Bursar, Mr. W. M. Curtis has been in office for a quarter of a century and can vouch for the college having met its obligations to its teachers "on the dot" during that period.

» As this goes to press a large part of the United States has its eyes turned to S. M. U. in recognition of its past football achievements and with eager interest as to the outcome of its Rose Bowl encounter on January 1.

» President Guy E. Snively and Dean Wyatt W. Hale represented Birmingham-Southern College at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Louisville, Kentucky, last month. Dr. Snively has been Secretary-Treasurer of this outstanding accrediting organization of the South for the past several years. Dr. Hale also attended the meeting of the Conference of Academic Deans held in Louisville at the same time, giving a paper on "The Individualization of the College Curriculum."

» "Do you have the courage to live your own life," was a question discussed by Mr. James Hardwick, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. before the student assembly at Birmingham-Southern College Wednesday, December 4. This is one of a series of talks made by Mr. Hardwick to various groups of students at Birmingham-Southern during "Religious Emphasis Week" which is sponsored by the campus Y. M. C. A.

» The Ministerial Association of Birmingham-Southern entertained the Baptist ministerial students of Howard College, Birmingham, in the Student Activities Building at Birmingham-Southern Friday, December 6. The program was in charge of Elbert Butterley. A large number of young men and women were present from both colleges.

» Tying itself definitely into the world of Methodism, Westmoorland College (San Antonio, Texas) has set up a museum which now consists of 157 donated articles.

Outstanding among the articles is a picture of the bishops who attended the Missionary Convention

in Waco, Texas, May, 1914, and a day-by-day account of the active life of Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss, a circuit rider in the days of the Civil War. There is also a two hundred seventy-five year old book on the Bible, some century-old hymn books, and numbers of photographs. A collection of *Harper's Weeklies* of the Civil War period has attracted much attention.

» Westmoorland will be represented at the December Young Peoples' Conference in Memphis by Rev. Horace M. King, Miss Alberta Patrick, freshman from Daytona Beach, Florida, and by possibly two more young people.

» The high character of academic training offered in Westmoorland College was proved recently when Clayton Stamps, graduate of this school, was announced as one of the eight candidates from the Southwest who will compete for this year's Rhodes Scholarship.

» Two Westmoorland ex-students, Harry Hughes and Wesley Ogden, have been named student assistants in the Mathematics Department in the University of Texas.

● To S. P. Emmons, 85, of Mexico, Mo., goes the honor of the first to take out membership in the Ten Thousand Club of Central College, Fayette, Mo. The purpose of the Ten Thousand Club, which has enlisted the hearty support of Missouri Methodists, is to enrol as members ten thousand persons who will give as dues a minimum of one dollar a month to be applied to the remaining indebtedness incurred in the building program just previous to 1930.

Academic Freedom Loses Ground in Italy

THERE is, however, considerable opposition to fascism, both outside the party and within it. Membership of the party being essential for the holding of many posts, of great value in obtaining work of any kind, and virtually obligatory on school children and students, the fascist badge has come to mean nothing except outward conformity; it covers many convinced opponents of the régime, many more who have no political views whatever. Italians have become accustomed to profess opinions which they do not hold; but on the more intellectual and sensitive minds the strain is almost unbearable. This is particularly so among university professors, about ninety-seven per cent of whom have sworn the fascist oath, binding themselves not to say anything which might conflict with fascist principles. "We do not mind what you think"—a hesitant professor is told—"We want your signature."

Many of them feel that their teaching career is virtually ended, for they have ceased to be educators and become mere propagandists. Those who are strong enough to refuse the oath are dismissed."—*Fellowship*, June, 1935.

Concerning Our Educational Aims and Ideals

IN the fall of 1932 the five Annual Conferences of Texas adopted a resolution calling for a careful study of the Methodist college interests of that state at the hands of a competent and impartial commission. This commission was duly created, and during the months that followed it held several meetings and did a most thoroughgoing piece of work. Out of one of those meet-

ings came a brief but discerning statement of the educational aims and ideals which had been worked out by a special subcommittee. Though written more than two and one-half years ago, this statement so closely parallels the best thinking of today and is in such striking accord with the general theme and content of this issue of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE that it has seemed worth-while to pass it on to our readers.

Your Committee on Aims and Ideals expresses the following convictions:

- I. The formation of Christian character in our religious educational institutions is stimulated by such agencies as those listed below, and institutions under religious agencies should provide every guarantee that these agencies are realities on their respective campuses.
 - (a) The finest creative personality and Christian character must be demanded in administrative officers, faculty members, and members of Boards of Trustees.
 - (b) All student and faculty social activities should be thoroughly and creatively Christian in tone and environment.
 - (c) The highest type of religious instruction should be provided—
 1. In academic courses in Bible and Religious Education as recommended by the General Board of Christian Education.
 2. In all courses of whatsoever nature, to the extent that all instruction throughout the institution shall be permeated with the purpose of presenting a Christian philosophy of life.
 - (d) Each institution should amply provide for a church-related program of religious activities for its students and its faculty.
 - (e) Constant effort should be exerted toward maintaining Christian ethics and the Christian spirit in—
 1. Athletic activities and policies.

2. Business practices and policies of the Administration.
3. Policies and practices of the Board of Trustees.

II. Your Committee feels that in the light of the present program of mass education being carried on by the state and in the light of the growing demand for a carefully selected and adequately trained social and religious leadership, denominational institutions of higher learning must not only provide superior character-building opportunities but *superior academic services* as well. In the judgment of your committee no institution should be given denominational indorsement or support unless—

1. It is, or has, a strong and immediate prospect of becoming accredited at the hands of a regional accrediting agency.
2. The scholarship and teaching ability of the faculty members be equal to the best found in other institutions.
3. The dormitory, classroom, library, and laboratory facilities are adequate for the highest type of work and conform to standards set by regional and national accrediting associations.

State-Wide Methodist Student Meetings

[Continued from page 18]

South Carolina, Greenville, February 21-23

Texas, Goodwell, Okla., date to be announced

Texas, Georgetown, Tex., date to be announced

Oklahoma (United Methodists), Oklahoma City, March 27-29

Planning groups are considering student conferences in West Virginia, Virginia, and Arkansas during the months of March and April. Five State Conferences were held during the fall quarter of this school year. Attendance has been encouraging and the response of our students has been gratifying.

Ministerial Supply

J. SAM BARCUS

FOR a decade there has been an oversupply of preachers in our church. The number of admissions has been greater than the number of removals. More preachers have come back into the pastoral work from connectional positions than have gone from the pastorate into these positions. The number of pastoral charges has decreased. As a result of these conditions little emphasis has been placed upon sermons on the call to preach, little urge has been made for preachers to join the conference, the older preachers have been encouraged to superannuate, those preachers who accepted appointments other than pastorates have found difficulty in reassuming pastoral work, and transfers could be made only on the basis of exchange.

The indications now are that in the near future these conditions will be reversed. The principal factor causing this will be the recent legislation on the educational qualifications for entering the itineracy. As a striking illustration of this fact the North Texas Conference at its last session removed from its membership by death and otherwise eight and admitted on trial only one.

It is not too early to begin preparing against that coming day when the cry shall be raised again, "The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few." Some suggestions are offered.

We should place renewed emphasis on sermons on the call to preach and on the fact that a call to preach involves a call to get ready to preach. We should make increased provision for making it possible for those called to the ministry

to secure an education. Our church has made some progress in providing scholarships for those attending the theological seminary, but the available funds for enabling preachers to go to college are very meager. It is here that the first stand should be made. The theological school must draw from the college. Many of our best ministerial prospects are so hedged in financially that they see no chance to secure a college education.—*Southwestern Advocate*, February 28, 1935.

The Remedy of German Nerve Specialists

EIGHTY-THREE German neurologists and insanity specialists have published a pressing call not to take Christian teaching from the young, i.e., in the German public schools. "In the present lamentable struggle of political parties over the schools," they say, "attempts are being made, in a folly truly irresponsible, to shake the foundations of Christianity. We, the undersigned insanity and nerve specialists, who have daily opportunities to look into the deep abyss of psychic need and suffering, earnestly warn against allowing the belief in Christ even in the least degree to lapse in the hearts of our youth, since it is this that is the real anchor in the storms of our time. The Christian religion is now and will remain the philosophy, the psychology, the ethics, the socialism. Therein we psychiatrists and neurologists are at one with the greatest and noblest among the spirits whom the German people are proud to name as her sons, and who have taught us to recognize the nature and ends of Christianity in its infinite wisdom, truth, freedom, and strength."—*Our Young People*.

Pointed Paragraphs

The most dangerous form of regimentation is regimentation of the mind.—*Selected.*

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The "objectives" of Christian education must be subjectives.—*Christian Education, June, 1935.*

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From now on there is to be but one definition of a standard college.—*Eighth Report of the Commission on Education.*

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If education means anything at all, it signifies a change taking place in the life of the individual.—*Christian Education, June, 1935.*

* * *

An institution maintained and controlled by a Christian Church must be no more so in name than it is in fact.—*Fifth Report of Commission on Education (1910).*

* * *

College students cannot afford to leave the Bible out of their reading and thinking. From a literary, historical, ethical, and spiritual point of view no man's education is complete without a knowledge of the Bible. *Walter Lee Lingle, (in Christian Education, October, 1935).*

* * *

Liberal, in the true sense of the word, is relevant to one particular set of relations—human relations. It connotes "favorable to reform or progress"; it means freedom. That is the kind of liberalism we need in our educational system.—*The American Friend.*

* * *

Christian higher education and Christian work with students is the responsibility of the Church and should be carried on by the agencies of the Church. But not all denominations are able to carry these tasks along. Through cooperation with other groups an effective piece of work may be accomplished.—*Christian Education.*

* * *

In only sixteen out of forty-six schools are chapel services genuinely correlated

with the campus program of religion. That this is accounted for by the fact that in so many cases chapel services have become assemblies does not lessen the surprising nature of that revelation.—*Laura E. Aspinwall, National Director of Student Work, Disciples of Christ. (In Christian Education, October, 1935.)*

* * *

It is more and more evident that to the Christian college, with its closer relation to the Church, with its more intimate relation between teacher and student, and with its better opportunity to guide in the personal conduct of young men and young women—to the Christian college the Church must look for the kind of work the Church is especially interested in.—*Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, in Christian Advocate.*

* * *

Here is the insistent claim of liberal culture, that man is a great being in the spiritual realm, unhampered by superstition, fear, ritual, or code; whose soul may grow from the consciousness that he is personally related to a boundless universe, the contemplation of which can lead him into the higher realms of spiritual realities and ultimately to God.

May it be that liberal education and the liberal arts college are the means by which man can realize these ends?—*Christian Education, June, 1935.*

* * *

It is a wholesome idea that students should manage their own religious activities and *learn through doing*, but there are few aspects in which a young student needs the guidance and inspiration of maturer spiritual persons more than in the formation of religious life and thought. It is fully as easy to learn chemistry without a teacher as it is to reach the wisdom and depth of spiritual life without the help of "someone who has been there."—*The Trail of Life in College by Rufus M. Jones. (Published by The Macmillan Company.)*